LANSING DEFENDS SEIZURE TO DUTCH

Tells Holland Her Protest Does Not Deny Legality of Taking Ships.

"JUST AND NECESSARY"

shows Netherlands Admitted Germany Caused Breakdown of Proposed Pact.

Special Despatch to Tun Sux. Washington, April 12 .- Secretary Lansing, on behalf of the United States Government, to-day replied to the stateof the Netherlands published in the Of shipping by the United States. The American viewpoint is set forth clearly and concisely and contains no resentnent over the rather sharply words butch statement. It brings out the fol-The question of the legality of this

government's action is not argued by the Dutch Government, which bases its age on an alleged violation of tradinal friendship and the ideals of right

Right Is Unchallenged.

The question of America's right to exercise jurisdiction over its bunker and its grain supplies at a time cannot be challenged under international law and the exercise of this right, instead of any unfriendly spirit toward was entered into.

Was entered into.

Was entered into.

Who sooner was this agreement con-

Government to reach an understanding expressed therein. America were to be exchanged for the use of ships are proof of this Governments friendly attitude toward the Government of the Netherlands, and these forts were only discontinued when it became evident that German threats were preventing Holland from carrying

Secretary Lansing makes a strong ands Minister for Foreign Affairs on March 12 last admitted in a statement nade to the Dutch Parliament that Ger nan objections had caused the break-

Particular stress is laid on the hid en role which Germany played at the ritical moments in these negotiations, lecause the United States justifies the sadden breaking off of the negotiations the ground that Germany and not folland was dominating these negotia-tions from the Dutch side and the United States was unwilling to carry on egotiations with Germany.
Obviously Germany's only object was
o prevent any agreement which would release Dutch shipping for war usages and negotiations which were in any way

TEXT OF ANSWER.

Lansing's Memorandum to Nether lands Legation in Full.

Washington. April 12.—The text of the memorandum of Secretary Lansing to the Netherlands Legation follows:

"The Netherlands Government has issued a statement relative to the recent section of the Government of the United States in putting into its service for the period of the present war emergency the period of the present war emergency in the section of the Covernment of the United States in putting into its service for the convention might produce a unanticular to the convention of the convention might produce a unanticular to the convention of the conventions. The convention to the convention and the convention of the convention to the conve WASHINGTON, April 12.-The text of

Legality Not Questioned "While this action is referred to as

being indefenable from the standpoint rgue the question of legality. Nor is his Government disposed to do so.

The practice of nations and the pinions of jurists on the right of a elligerent to utilize all vessels which well known to render citations of prece ent and of authority unnecessary.

But, as the Netherlands Governmen

of suggests, our action must be subected to a finer test than that of mere

ur ports resulted from our ficient to justify the upheaval caused of them with an unfriendly by the introduction of conscription. land. While our right to refuse bunkers

and cargo licenses is conceded, friendship, it is said, should have led to the
granting of special privileges in favor of the subjects of a friendly State.

"Our own supply of bunker coal at sary for the prosecution of the war, seaboard has been inadequate for our suggests that many men will be for

served to carry this grain to the Netherlands, where, as events have demonstrated, it was not then needed and where it would only have served to clease equivalent foodstuffs for the hatever its intention. have been an act beneficial to the enemy

Pact Not Lived Up To. The owners of Dutch ships were

navever, unwilling that their ships hould perform any other services than se which it was clearly impossible aritime nation accordingly lay idle for mercantile fleet lying within our waters.

The statement of the Netherlands Government seems to imply that this agreement was in fact lived up to by The statement of the Netherlands Government seems to imply that this forcement seems to imply that this seatement of the Netherlands of the United States.

**The United States forcement seems to imply the western seems to imply the seems to the seatement will force the s

and Adonis would have sailed for a Dutch port with their cargoes of food-stuffs which under the agreement the Netherlands was to receive, and of which it was asserted her people were

"Indeed the statement of the Nether-lands Minister for Foreign Affairs made to Parliament on March 12, 1918, if it is correctly reported to us, sets out in considerable detail Germany's objections which prevented performance of this shipping agreement.

Mentions Note Sent Last Month.

"As recently as March 14, 1918, after the Netherlands Government had been informed that the situation had reached a point where the associated Governments could see no alternative but requisitioning, a note was presented on behalf of the Netherlands Government expressing the hope that Germany's ch. pressing the hope that Germany's objections might still be overcome, so as to permit at some future date complete performance of this agreement, which has actually been achieved. It is, therefore, necessary to explain our prowas to have been put into operation im-mediately and completely upon its con-clusion nearly two months before. "One year ago the United States

abandoned its neutrality and pledged its entire resources of life and treasure to ensure the triumph of democracy over autocracy and to assist to save the world from the blight of militarism.

"As a result of a species of naval warfare directed against beiligreents of no further postponement. In the and neutrals alike, which the Netherlands Government has itself declared well as in the other allied countries, the to be illegal, there has existed during unsettled Irish question is a disturbing this period a shortage of shipping which factor both in regard to war effort and threatens to postpone at frightful cost peace aims.

which in magnitude and significance has seldom if ever been before equalited. "During this period there have been lying in ports of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction and control approximately 500,000 tons of ships of Netherlands registry.

within a year the United States might have exercised its right to put these ships into a service useful to it. Yet it forebore and for many months partitionally region of the convention's partition of the information of the Government of the information adopted, whether unanimously it was hoped that this Netherlands registry. At any time within a year the United States might

iolland, has been responsible for the de-ention of such Dutch ships as remained a American ports.

The long and patient efforts of this the will of the Netherlands Government

Have Plenty of Ships Left.

"Then and then only did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercise of its own right that which it was hoped could have been accom-plished by agreement and which the Netherlands Government had been will-

out her part of the agreement.

The taking over of Dutch ships has been executed under remunerative and advantageous terms to the Dutch owners and with the associated Governments assuming all the risks involved in the German threats to sink them.

Dutch Admitted Breakdows.

In ing in part so to accommon with a coording to the Netherlands Government by far the greater part of their merchant marine and tonnage, which according to estimates of their own officials is ample for the domestic and colonial needs of the Netherlands. Shipping required for these needs will be free from detention on our part and will be facilitated by

the supplying of bunkers.

"The balance is being put into a highly lucrative service, the owners receiving the remuneration and the asso clated Governments assuming the risks

the future enjoyment of her merchant marine intact, not only will ships be re-turned at the termination of the existing war emergency, but the associated Sovernments have offered to replace in kind rather than in money any vessels which may be lost whether by war or marine risk; 109,000 tons of bread cereals which the German Government sociated Governments out of their own inadequate supplies, and arrangements are being perfected to tender to the Netherlands Government other commoditles which they desire to promote their national welfare, and for which they may freely send their ships.

U. S. Still Holland's Friend.

"The statement of the Netherlands Recomment explicitly recognizes the facts of the Irish question. It will be traditional friendship of the United agreed that of recent years the greatest states toward their country. It recognizes bestacle to its settlement has been the that we have heretofore sought to act Ulster difficulty. There seemed to be traditional friendship of the United States toward their country, It recognizes

the period of the present war emergency ertain privately owned vessels of The to those ideals. It is in fact difficult mation, we might secure an agreement, believe that such a conclusion could be drawn from this exercise of our substantial, between bedraying within the believe that such a conclusion could be drawn from this exercise of our Nationalist, Southern Unionist and Labor rights in a manner which scruppilously representatives. Many entertained the

the netherlands Government does not BRITISH MAN POWER

Continued from First Page.

eision to introduce conscription in Ireland at present is a huge blunder.

Those who know the country best say legality. It matters very little that our set be legal if, as alleged, it violates are available is ridiculous, and that traditional friendship and is inconsistent when all the men who are engaged in war work and in the production of nec "The Netherlands Government first declares that the very presence of Dutch will remain of available men is not suf-

military age are engaged in work necesressing national needs. The cargoes in shops, warehouses and other establish-which were demanded were largely of ments where the work is not essential, grain, of which our own reserves are

> Would Use Women in Shippards. He suggests that additional women should be employed in the shipyards, as, owing to the shortage of material, the linen industry is working on part time and large numbers of women are available to carry on the work now done by latter in the army.

> Statements by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Bishop of Down and Sir William Crowford, a large employer of labor, all agree essentially that Ulster solidly supports the application of con-scription to the whole of Ireland, but that the reopening of the home rule question has brought great danger.
>
> A. F. Pollard, a professor in the Uni-versity of London, in a letter in the

Times says:
"The case for conscription in Ireland can be put in a nutabell. Logically, it is as complete as George Grenville's as complete as for imposing upon den and accepted by the United States and Lord North's case for imposing upon the American colonies a share in the activity that portion of the Netherlands impressible feet lying within our waters waged largely in their defence."

FOUNDATION FOR IRISH HOME RULE LAID SENATORS INSIST

PLAN SUBMITTED

Continued from First Page.

our deliberations must largely depend upon public opinion. Without knowlupon public opinion. Without knowledge of the circumstances which at the fore, necessary to explain our pro-

Decision to Report Quickly.

"We had every reason to believe that the Government contemplated immediate

"This has created an emergency hich in magnitude and significance as seldom if ever been before equalled."

"The moment this point was "This point was a seldom if ever been before equalled." plored. The moment this point was reached—and you will not be surprised that it took us eight months to reach it— we decided to issue our report with the least possible delay. To do this we had

> or by majorities. It was hoped that this report might be unanimously signed, and it was understood that any groups or individuals would be free to append to it such statements as they deemed necessary to give expression to their

The draft report was circulated on March 30, discussed and amended on April 4 and 5. The accuracy of the narrative was not challenged, though there was considerable difference of opinion as to the relative prominence which shoul be given to some parts of the proceed ings. As time pressed it was decided not to have any discussion upon the majority report, nor upon any minority reports or other statements which might

"The draft report was adopted by a majority and the chairman and secre tary were ordered to sign it and forward it to the Government. The limit of twenty-four hours was by agreement put upon the reception of any other reports or statements and in the afternoon of

"The public is thus provided with no majority report in the sense of a rea-soned statement in favor of the conclusions upon which the majority agreed. whole field of the convention's inquiry

ing documents to gain a clear idea of the real effect and significance of the convention's achievement. "I may assume a knowledge of broad

safeguards and indeed promotes the hope that the effect of such striking and wholly new development. induce Ulster to reconsider its position.

Striving for Unanimity.

proposed which might modify the de-termination of those they represented to have neither part nor lot in an Irish

by concessions, but they found them-selves unable to accept any of the schemes discussed, and the only scheme of Irish Government they presented to the convention was confined to the ex-

clusion of their entire province.
"Long before the hope of complete unanimity had passed the majority of the convention were considering the possibilities of an agreement between Nationalists and Southern Unionists. Lord Middleton was the first to make a concrete proposal to this end. The report shows that in November he out-lined to the grand committee and in De-

it offered to that Parliament complete power over internal legislation and administration and in matters of finance over direct taxation and excise. But, although they agreed that customs revenue should be paid into the Irish Exchequer, the Southern Unionists insisted upon a permanent reservation to the Imperial Parliament of power to fix Imperial Parliament of power to fix rates of custom duties. By far the greater part of our time and attention was occupied by this one question: Whether imposition of custom duties should or should not be under control of the Irish Parliament. The difficulties of the Irish convention may be summed up in two words, 'Ulster' and 'Customs,'

cise Ireland would, according to this view, fail to attain national status like that enjoyed by the dominions. Upon this issue the Nationalists made a strong case and were able to prove that considerable number of leading commercial men had come to favor fiscal autonomy as part of an Irish settlement.

"In the present state of public opinion in Ireland it was feared that with-long in Ireland. (Section 3.—The Irish Parliament to Average and the good government to Marquis of Londonderry. (Section 3.—The Irish Parliament to Average and Londonderry. (Section 3.—The Irish Parliament to Marquis of Londonderry. (Section 3.—The Irish Parliament 4.—Irish Parliament 4.—Irish Parliament 4.—Irish Parliament 4.—Irish Parliament 4

"In the present state of public opin-ion in Ireland it was feared that without customs no scheme the convention recommended would receive a sufficient measure of popular support to secure legislation. To obviate any serious dis-turbance of the trade of the United

"But this did not overcome difficulties of Southern Unionists, who on this point agreed with the Ulster Unionists. They were apprehensive that a separate sys-tem of customs control, however guard-ed, might impair the authority of the any settlement which was in their judgment incompatible with Ireland's that come to pass.

Neither Side Would Surrender. "It was clear that by means of mutual concessions an agreement between Nationalists and Southern Unionists could be reached on all the other points. On this important point, however, a section of the Nationalists, who have embodied their views in a separate report, held that no compromise was possible. On the other hand, the majority of the Nationalists and the whole body of Southern Linkows fell, that nothing of Southern Unionists felt that nothing effective could result from their wo convention unless some understand ing was reached upon the customs which would render agreement on the complete scheme attainable.

"Neither side was willing to surrender principle, but both sides were willing, in order that a Parliament should be at once established, to postpone legislative decision upon the ultimate control of customs and excise. At the same time as follows: each party has put on record in sepa-rate notes subjoined to the report its two Bishops claim respecting the final settlement of

convention carried the series of reso-lutions which together form a com-"This scheme provides for establish-"This scheme provides for establishment of a parliament for the whole of liteland, with an executive responsible to it and with full powers over all in
64. (Carried 48 to 18.) ternal legislation, administration and direct taxation. Pending decision of the fiscal question it is provided that imposition of duties of customs and excise shall remain with the Imperial Parlia-

aron from the first by the southern Unionists, and the Nationalists conceded it. It was felt, however, that there were strong reasons for providing that of this, twenty members shall be nomi-On the other hand, both Uister Unionists Irish representatives at Westminster and minority of the Nationalists have should be elected by the Irish Parlia-presented minority reports covering the ment rather than directly by constitu-

House of Commons of two hundred. The unless previously dissolved. (Carried, principle underlying the composition of 45 to 20.) the Senate is representation of inter-ests. This is effected by giving reprebor county councils, churches, learned to 22.

"But the time had gone by when any other section of Irish people would accept partition of their country even as a temporary expedient. Hence the Ulster Unionist members in the convention remained there only in the hope that some form of home rule would be proposed which might modify the de-

"I trust I have said enough to enable the reader of this report and accom-"The Nationalists strove to win them panying documents to form an accurate culties of the task before the conven tion and upon its actual achievement. While technically it was our country draft a constitution for our country it would be more correct to say we had to find a way out of the most complex, anomalous political situation to be found in history, I might aimost say in fic-

eration without further legislation no

lined to the grant composition of the convention what looked like a workable compromise. It accepted self-government for Ireland.

"In return for special minority represion in the Irish Parliament, alternation in the Irish Parliament to be found in an Irish agreement. In seeking this and in attempting to find compromise which Ireland might accept and Parliament pass into law it has seeking the compromise which reland might accept and Parliament pass into law it has section 17—Accepts the report of cept and Parliament pass into law it has been recognized that the full programme of no party could be adopted. The convention was also bound to give due weight to your opinion that to press for a settlement at Westminster during the war of questions, which as I have shown had been a formidable obstacle to agreement, would be to imperil the prospect of early establishment of self-govern-ment of Ireland.
"Notwithstanding the difficulties

wherewith we were surrounded a larger measure of agreement has been reached upon principle and details of Irish self-

treaties and foreign relations, dignities and titles of honor, necessary control of harbors for naval and military purposes, coinage and weights and measposes, coinage and weights and measures, copyrights and patents. The Imperial and Irish Governments shall jointly arrange, subject to Imperial exigencies, for the unified control of the Irish police and postal services during the war, provided that as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities the ed, might impair the authority of the administration of these two services policy. Neither could they consent to any settlement which was in their liament. (Section carried, 49 to 16.)

laws interfering with religious equality ;

ried, 46 to 15. "Section 6. The executive power is Ireland to continue to be vested in the King. exercisable through the Lord Lieutenant on the advice of an Irish ex-"Section 7. Dissolution of the Irish

the act of 1914. (Carried, 45 to 15.) as follows: One Lord Chancellor, four tain a military territorial force in Ire-Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, land.

two Bishops of the Church of Ireland, "Fourth—Repudiation of any liability" one representative of the General As-sembly, three Lord Mayors, of Dublin, Belfast and Cork; fifteen peers resident in Ireland, elected by peers resident in Ireland; eleven persons nominated by Lord Lieutenant, fifteen representatives of commerce and industry, four repre-

"Section 10. Constitution of the House of Commons — The ordinary elected members shall number 160. The Univershall remain with the Imperial Parliament, but that the whole of the proceeds of these taxes shall be paid into the Irish Exchequer. A joint exchequer board is to be set up to determine Ireland is to be represented upon the Board of Customs and Excise of the United Kington.

In the University of Belfast and the National University shall each have two members, elected by graduates. Special representation shall be given to urban and industrial areas by grouping the smaller towns and applying to them a lower electoral quots than the rest of the country. The principle of proportional representation shall be ob

"Forty per cent, of the membership in the House of Commons shall be guaran-teed to the Unionists, and, in pursuance Itish representatives at Westminster nated by the Lord Lieutenant, with a should be elected by the Irish Parliament rather than directly by constituence, and this was the arrangement adonted. "The result of this procedure is to minimize the agreement reached and emphasize disagreement. In these circumstances I conceive it my duty as chairman to submit such explanatory observations as are required to enable the reader of the report and accompany—the reader of the reader of the report and accompany—the reader of the report and the reader of the report and accompany—the reader of the reader of th "It was agreed that the Irish Parlia-ment should consist of two Houses, a Senate of sixty-four members and a of Commons shall continue for five years amendable by the Senate. Carried, 29

To Solve Disagreements.

antee 40 per cent, of its membership to the Unionists. It was agreed that in the south adequate representation for the Unionists could only be secured by nomination, but as the Ulster representatives had informed the convention that those for whom they spoke the planetiple of nemination, provision was made in the scheme for extra representation of Excheme for extra representation of Ulster by direct election.

"Section 12. Disagreement between the the wides the matter station in the solute of an approach in view of the narwing of our differences, and in view of the new demands of the Nationalists, we were finally forced to deciare that Ulster is unable to participate in any scheme of self-government for treiand. We cannot overlook the strong two liberate and vote on all matters. Forty-two liberate and v

that goal and there were moments when its attainment seemed possible. There its attainment seemed possible. There sions of which they found themselves and consonnated the first to separate herself from the nomination and to what they regarded the right to separate herself from the nomination and to what they regarded the right to separate herself from the as inadequate representation of Labor they had as inadequate representation to be levied and coler House. Throughout our should continue to be levied and col-they helped in every way lected until the Irish Parliament otherwise decides. Necessary odjustments of revenue between Ireland and Great Brit-ain during the transition should be made. (Carried, 51 to 18.)

"Section 15-Control of customs and excise by the Irish Parliament to be postponed for further consideration un-til after the war, provided that that question shall be considered and de-cided by the United Kingdom Parlia-ment within seven years after the con-clusion of peace. Until the question of the ultimate control of Irish customs and excise shall be decided, the United Kingdom's Board of Customs and Excishall include persons nominated by the Irish Treasury. A joint exchequer board, consisting of two members nominated by the Imperial Treasury and two nominated by the Irish Treasury, with a chairman appointed by the King, shall be set up to determine Government which survives only because the act abolishing it cannot, consistently with ministerial piedges, be put into op- irish customs and excise shall be decided, the revenue due to Ireland cember brought before the convention what looked like a workable compromise. It accepted self-government for "While the responsibility for solution of our problem rests primarily with the like the paid into the Irish exchequer. All branches of taxation other than customers in the Irish Parliament, the convention found itself in full accord with your insistence that

the sub-committee on land purchases. (Carried unanimously.)
"Section 18—Deals with the judicial power similarly to the act of 1914. would create turmoit at home and weak-(Carried 43 to 17.)

fore us, we cannot help feeling that the demands put forward, if conceded, would create turmoit at home and weak-ness abroad. One of the many objections

"Section 19-The Lord Lieutenant shall not be a political officer. He shall hold office six years. Neither he nor the Lords nor Justices shall be subjected to any religious disqualification. His sal-ary shall be sufficient to throw the post ary shall be sufficient to throw the post open to men of moderate means (Caroff the uniform courtesy and good feeling which characterized the proceedings of the convention throughout."

was carried 44 to 29.

The Ulster Unionist delegates issued a report, signed by nineteen delegates, including the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, Co., Robert Gordon Sharman-Crawford and James Johnston, Lord Mayor of Belfast.

The delegation finds itself unable to consist in the delegation finds itself unable to don Sharman-Crawford and James Johnston, Lord Mayor of Belfast.

The delegation finds itself unable to concur in the chairman's draft report and protests against the latter's implication that a measure of agreement regarding the measure of Irish self-government was attained. It says that upon the fundamental issues no agreement was at any time visible. On many important questions the Nationalists were sharply divided.

Lister Unionist Report.

"It looked as though the gravity of the times, the principles of freedom, for which the alied nations claimed to settlement throughout the Doninions and among our American kindred and the disastrous consequences of further conflict and disunion," the report continues, "might bring about a spontaneous resolve among all the delegates to establish our country as a free and contented nation within the empire."

Ulater Unionist Report.

After reviewing the reasons for the calling of the convention the report

"We expected that the real work of of the convention would have been di-ty; rected toward a sincere and patriotic a special provision protecting the position of Free Masons; a safeguard for
Trinity College and Queen's University;
money bills to be founded only on a
viceregal message; privileges and qualifications of the members of the Irish
Parliament to be as in the act of 1914;
rights of existing Irish officers to be
safeguarded. Carried, 45 to 15.

"Section 5. Constitutional amendments as in the act of 1914. Section carried, 45 to 15.

"Section 5. Constitutional amendments as in the act of 1914. Section carried, 45 to 15.

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"Constitutional amendments as in the act of 1914. Section carried, 45 to 15.

"Constitutional amendments as in the act of 1914. Section carried, 45 to 15.

"Constitutional amendments as in the act of 1914. Section carried, 45 to 15. any previous claim. The scheme finally brought forward by the Bishop of Rap-hoe in behalf of the Nationalists in-cluded the following demands: "First-A sovereign independent par-liament for Ireland, coequal in power

liament for Ireland, coequal in power and authority with the Imperial Parlia-"Second -- Complete fiscal autonomy for Ireland, including the power of imposing tariffs and control of the excise, involving, as it would, the risk of hos-Parliament, as in the act of 1914. (Carthe tariffs against Great Britain, the right of making commercial treaties

with foreign countries and full powers e act of 1914. (Carried, 45 to 15.)
"Section 9. Constitution of the Senate "Third—The right to raise and main-

land. They oppose membership in the British Parliament as upsetting the balance for national debt on the plea of over taxation in Ireland in the past, but adjoint council, but waive objections and mitting the principle of a small annual contribution to imperial expenditure. "Fifth—Denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to impose military service in Ireland unless with the con-sent of the Irish Parliament. "Over the fiscal question," the report ontinues, "no approach to an agreement was possible, and the real objecof the proposals was clearly apparent in the official reply to questions by the chairman, signed by Mr. Redmond, the

Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. Devlin and George Russell, in which they emphatically insisted upon their demand for fiscal independence and crystallized their arguments in the following terms:

not exist where those nominally enhave not control of the fiscal and eco-

report declares in opposition to moved that the bill should not be enthis plemand for fiscal independence: "Ulster takes a firm stand on the basis of the people's common prosperity and maintains that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom must be preserved intact, carrying with it, as it does, the sovereignty of the imperial Parliament and due representation therein." The report points out that while Irefor the current year was about £13,000,-000, an important section of the Nationalist opposed any contribution, but the majority favored a contribution ranging from £2,500,000 to £4,500,000 yearly. The Blahop of Raphoc's fifth proposal was supported by a majority vote of the convention. The report continues: "We regard as excessively dangerous Nationalist claim that the Irish constabulary shall come under the con-trol of the Irish Parliament at the end of the war, instead of remaining under imperial control for six years, as pro-

vided in the 1914 act. "Failing any evidence of an approach

MEASURE SPEEDED

The majority of the Labor representatives and Southern Unionists in that goal and there were moments when the attions of which they found themselves with the was, however, a portion of Ulster where and consolidated fund to be established, an Irish Controller and Auditor-General was possible. There was, however, a portion of Ulster where and consolidated fund to be established.

The majority of the Labor represents that chamber is remodelled, when that "A proposal was brought forward under which in the Irish Parliament the Unionists should have temperary represents that chamber is remodelled, when that "A proposal was brought forward under which in the Irish Parliament the Unionists should have temperary represents on the proposal was brought forward under which in the Irish Parliament the Unionists should have temperary represents on the proposal was brought forward under which in the Irish Parliament the Unionists should have temperary represents and consolidated fund to be established, an Irish Controller and Auditor-General While appreciating the spirit of the office it was said after full consideration.

For Ulater's Exclusion.

The report shows that the Unionists, with the object of meeting the Nationalists, presented an alternative scheme for the exclusion of Ulster based on lines agreed to by the official Nationalist party in 1916, and continues: "The discussions proved beyond doub: that the aim of the Nationalists is to establish a Parliament in Ireland which would be practically free from effective control by the Imperial Parliament. is only necessary to draw attention to modern political movements to realize the unwisdom of establishing within the United Kingdom two Parliaments having coequal powers. All other counsists. tries have fought against this disintegration policy.

Declaring that the Nationalist policy

would be a constant menace to the empire, the report continues: "Had we thought that a majority of the convention intended to demand not rule bills, but what is tantamount to full national independence, we would no have agreed to enter the convention The report cites, among other examples, that of the United States, which "established at the cost of much blood and treasure, national unity, when the

confederacy claimed, like the Irish Na-tionalists, the right to set up an inde-pendent government," and adds: "With these and other examples be ness abroad. One of the many objecwould have made the future applicatio of federalism to one United Kingdom impossible. For the reasons stated we could not accept the nationalist pro

posals.
"We desire to record our appreciation

ON ENDING STRIKES Refuse to Reconsider Recom-

Dominion System Urged.

put all Irish affairs, including taxation,

ride the rights of small nationalities."

COMMONS REFUSES

Omission of Clause

rejected, 280 to 108.

Mr. Asquith suggested that as it would take some weeks after the bill was passed

to undertake the preliminary work con-nected with conscription in Ireland, the

interval should be occupied in passing through both houses a bill based on the

course the prolongation of the unhappy

Mr. Asquith again appealed to the Government to omit the clause on con-

scription. If these were normal times,

he said, he would not hesitate to take

"When every moment of their time, every faculty of their mind and every fibre of their being needs to be devoted

It is a vine from disaster the Allies' cause. I cannot take that responsibility."

Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor party, warned the Government that it was displaying more reckless courage than wisdom in staking its

ernment was prepared to modify its

proposal it was creating a situation which contained all the elements of the greatest disaster which had befallen the

ENEMY BATTLESHIP ASHORE.

a Mine.

existence on the clause applying

country in the last four years.

controversy would be prevented

cooperation in constructive work.

the Imperial Parliament.

They express satisfaction at the aban-

mendations to Conferees on Sabotage Bill. efforts to making it a success.
"It looked as though the gravity of the

LABOR LEADERS PROTEST

House Probably Will Decline to Inhibit Right of Workers to Walk Out.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, April 12 .- The Senate reaffirmed to-day its denial of the right of laboring men to strike peacefully or donment of opposition to home rule by the southern Unionists and regret that the Ulster Unionists did not give much by a vote of 35 to 29 it held in conference the sabotage bill. The measure was sent back to conference yesterday with instructions to the Senate manunder the Irish Parliament, while leav-ing foreign relations, the army and navy and the making of war and peace under exemption of strikers from its operaexemption of strikers from its opera-

They hold reconciliation difficult, un-less, as the report puts it, "the British people sincerely believe in liberty for its the rights of labor broke over the Senown sake and are willing to apply to Ireland the principle that the supposed interests of great States shall not overate immediately it convened to-day when Senstor Sherman (Illinois) brought up the speech delivered yester-day by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, They give a detailed argument for irish control of taxation and suggest a joint British-Irish commission for commercial and postal matters, propose an arrangement for imperial contribution by total reserved. urging Congress against attempting enactment of anti-strike legislation. While the debate was in full swing Senator Jones (Washington) moved the by joint negotiations and also that Ireland shall have the same powers as the dominions of providing for local defence, Lodge (Massachusetts) sprang to his feet with a point of order against the Jones motion. The presiding officer held that Senator Jones's motion of re-"Any attempt to impose conscription

upon a nation without its sanction is ut-terly impolitic and unjust and bound to end in disaster." call was in order.

Republican Leader Gallinger thereupon appealed from the decision of the chai and on a roll call the point of order was upheld. The reversal of the pre-siding officer's decision left the measure with the conferces.

agree to a delegation of forty-two mem-bers at Westminster. They agree to a House leaders are firm in their belief House leaders are firm in their believe that the House will not accept any legislation which will inhibit the right of labor to strike for higher wages or shorter hours. They say that the Senate reckoning of the situation is out of Unionist representation of 40 per cent. in the lower house and to the majority scheme for representation of the south ern Unionists. They oppose the post-ponement of vital questions until after alignment with the times and its posi-tion untenable. From the Department of Justice, so it is asserted in Congress. there are numerous wails against the proposed enactment of anti-sirike legis-fation. It is said the Department is embarrassed by the present fight over DELAY IN IRISH DRAFT

labor rights.

Senator Overman (N. C.), in charge of the measure on the floor and in conference, explained that the Department Asquith Again Pleads for LONDON, April 12.-When the House prevention as a part of the effort of the "We regard Ireland as a nation on of Commons in committee of the Administration to combat sabotage. Also conomic unity. Self-government does whole, this afternoon reached the clause he intimated very strongly that the Department was anxious that the differin the man power bill extending con- ences between the two houses on the scription to Ireland, James C. R. Lard- question of strike prevention should be ner. Nationalist for North Monaghan, patched up that other features of the scription to Ireland, James C. R. Lardproposed statute might be applied at once to the active seditionists and treaforced with regard to Ireland, until the sonmongers known to be interfering with

passage of a resolution by the Irish Parliament approving it. "To-day," he said, "County Clare is an armed camp, and what Clare is to-day "It must be done as a military neceswise we will go down to defeat and the rest of Ireland would be to-morrow if the Government went on with this much boasted 'liberties' will amount to nothing." proposal."

Eventually Mr. Lardner's motion was

Defence of the Gompers against the anti-strike bill was voiced by Senator Hollis (N. H.), who urged Congress not to make any effort to declare striking unlawful.

FIGHTERS TO RETAIN HONORS. Senators Payor Bill Permitting

Decoration by Allies. Special Despatch in Titt St. WASHINGTON, April 12.-The Senate Military Committee to-day reported fo vorably a joint resolution providing that appropriete Parliamentary action to give American fighting men serving on the appropriete Parliamentary action to give battlefields of Europe may accept, own battlefields of Europe may accept, own

or merit as they may be granted by "I could not be a party to any pro-ceeding in the House," he added, "le-sitimate in normal conditions, which, if mendation of tien Pershing a reciprocal it succeeded, must have the effect of agreement so that medals of merit auprobability that the controlling force of such would to-day be the Republican, or Sim Fein, party, which is openly and of causes from the greatest. America's overseas army. Gen, Personant of causes from the greatest. shing yesterday sent a long cablegram to the War Department urging this ac-

> FOOD RIOTS IN HOLLAND. Troops Charge Hungry Crowds

tadeship.

With Drawn Swords. AMSTERDAM. April 12 .- Military forces called out to protect bakers' shops in Haarlem fired on a crowd which at-tacked them with stones, killing one woman and wounding several others. The troops also charged with draws swords on crowds in different parts of the town. Many people were injured. Food riots have also occurred in Rot-Reported That Rheinland Struck Reenforcements were sent to the troops

Copenhagen. April 12.—According Reuter's despatch from The Hague there to the Swedish Social Demokraten the was rioting there on Thursday, several stration. The police and soldiers charged

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